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Day Letter	Blue	Day Letter	Blue
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Form 1201

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

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LOS ANGELES CALIF MAY 30 1916

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MILLER CARBURETOR WINS INDIANAPOLIS 300 MILE INTERNATIONAL SWEEPSTAKES RACE RESTA FIRST DALENE SECOND CHRISTAENS FOURTH BARNEY OLDFIELD FIFTH RICKENBACKER SIXTH HAIBE EIGHTH JOHNSON NINTH ALLEY TENTH ALL USING MILLER CARBURETORS THIS CROWNING OVERWHELMING VICTORY SHOWS THE MILLER TO BE KING OF CARBURETORS

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PROGRESSIVES OFF TO MEET IN CONVENTION

Local Delegation Goes to Chicago Today, Headed by Captain John C. Greenway; Arizona Progressives Have Headquarters

Arizona is sending today a strong delegation to the progressive national convention which will meet at Chicago next week. The delegates desire to arrive there on June 3 in order to participate in the preliminary conferences. The delegation will be headed by Captain John C. Greenway of Warren, who leaves today.

From Phoenix will go Dwight B. Heard, who will be accompanied by Mrs. Heard and their son Bartlett. Harry Diehl also will accompany him. Mrs. Diehl will also leave over the Santa Fe tonight. Captain J. L. R. Alexander, who is one of the delegates, will be detained by legal business and R. L. Morgan, who is now in the east, will act as his alternate. Capt. W. O. Tuttle, of Gila county, will be one of the delegates leaving this evening.

Hon. Thomas K. Marshall and J. G. Compton, of Pima county, will leave Tucson on the Southern Pacific this evening.

The headquarters of the Arizona delegation will be at the Congress hotel through some of the members will be at the Lexington.

was not only unsought but we were informed in regard to the military operations effected."

As evidence of this distrust the note cites the fact that the expedition included artillery and infantry the use of which "cannot be explained in any other way except as a precaution against probable attack on the part of Mexican forces." The United States, it is asserted, now prefers to keep its troops idle in Mexico rather than post them on the American side of the line.

"By this action," the note says, "the American government gives room for the supposition that its true intention is to keep the troops in Mexico, and anticipating that it may make use of them for future operations."

"The American government has on one occasion refused its desired help to the constitutional government to complete the work of pacification within the least time possible. The true attitude of the American government in regard to this desire appears incoherent with their action."

"As a matter of fact, without considering the great number of diplomatic representations made under the pretext of protecting American interests in Mexico and which are constantly embarrassing the new government in its effort to reorganize the political, economic and social conditions of the country on a new basis, there are many facts which cause the influence of the American government to be felt against the consolidation of the present government of Mexico."

"The note cites 'the decided support' given at one time by the United States to the state department which it says prolonged the civil war many months and the continued assistance rendered by American catholic clergymen to their Mexican brethren who are, it is charged, constantly working against the constitutional government."

"The activities of the American interventionist press and business men are also referred to. The American government, the note says, is either unable or unwilling to prevent all of these 'works of conspiracy' against the de facto government. Many of the hands of border outlaws, it adds, were 'armed and perhaps also organized' under the tolerance of Texas authorities, while well known conspirators who were arrested have been released under insignificant bonds."

"The detention of shipments of arms and ammunition to the Mexican government also is arraigned as an unfriendly act for which no frank reason has been assigned. This embargo, it says, 'can have no other interpretation than the United States wishes to protect itself against the emergency of a future conflict.'"

"The note does not question the right of the United States to do this, but declares a frank statement of its reasons would be preferable to the 'fanciful pretext of preventing these arms and munitions from falling into the hands of the Villa bandit.'"

"The whole embargo matter," it asserts, "is a clear indication that the acts of the American military authorities are in conflict with the purpose of peace of the American government."

"The Mexican government cannot wish war with the United States," the note continues, "and if this should occur it would undoubtedly be as a sequence of a purpose of the United States. For the time being the above precautionary acts indicate that there is a purpose of preparedness for such emergency, or that which is the same, the beginning of hostilities on the part of the United States toward Mexico."

"The detention in New York of machinery intended for a government munition factory in Mexico, then made a subject of protest and attention is called to the fact that 'millions and millions of dollars worth of war munitions' are being exported to Europe daily."

"The note says the Mexican people and government are sure the American people do not want war with Mexico, but strong agencies are at work to produce such a conflict and it is indubitable that the American government frankly state its purpose and remove the difference between its protestation and of armistice and 'acts of aggression of the part of the American military authority.'"

"The Mexican government and people, therefore, are anxious to know what they should expect," the note concludes and they want to be sure

COL. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS AT CITY CLUB ST. LOUIS

(Continued from Page Two)

Colonial American stock. The man who, for the ten years when I was governor, vice-president and president, was closest to me, was a man whose father and mother were born in Germany—and his father served in the Civil War, by the way. He and I looked at problems, national and international, from the standpoint, and only from the standpoint, of our common Americanism. The man who, when I was police commissioner in New York, was closest to me was born in Denmark. He is dead now. His name was Jacob Rits. He was one of the best Americans I have ever known. Again and again I have held up his career as a model for our American boys to follow. One of the best Americans I know, a man who has done better work for the navy than any one else during the last two years, is by birth a Swede. During my scientific work in Africa and South America, at the head of American scientific expeditions, the American members of my party included the man with whom I have been most closely associated in zoological work, and who was joint author with me of the zoological book of which I am most proud. His parents were born in Germany; his kin-folk fought in the Union army. Another of my American companions, an Iowa man, was born of an Irish father who fought in the Civil War. Another's father was born in Bohemia, being a Czech, and also fought in the Civil War. Yet another, an Indiana boy had a German father and a French mother. But we were all of us Americans, and nothing but Americans.

In my cabinet a descendant of one of Blutchers' colonels sat side by side with a descendant of one of Napoleon's brothers. Another member of the cabinet had been born in Germany, and yet another member in Scotland. The parents of another member were born in Ireland. They were all of them Americans and nothing else. If they had severally designated themselves and had acted as an "English-American," another a "French-American," another an "Irish-American," another a "British-American," each conditioning his loyalty to the United States by a hyphen, not one of them would have remained an hour in my cabinet. The greatest work done by any American in recent years was the work done by General Wood in the Panama Canal Zone. His parents were born in Holland. But he is no more a "Dutch-American" than I am. He is an American. Among the other army men who have been closely associated with me, Major General Barry is of Irish parentage, whereas Major General Leonard Wood's forebears came over in the Mayflower three centuries ago. But General Barry is not an "Irish-American." Nor is General Wood an "English-American." They are Americans. When the battle fleet went around the world, two of the best men aboard it were Admiral Wainwright and Schreder. Wainwright was of old Colonial English descent, and Schreder's parents were born in Germany. But the one was not an "English-American," or the other a "German-American." They were Americans—and incidentally both of them were as gallant and accomplished officers and as thorough seamen as ever commanded a squadron of warships under the American flag.

As another example I take an enlisted man. Throughout my term as president the doorkeeper in the executive office, the man to whom the safety of the president and the intimate workings of the government were in a peculiar sense trusted, was an ex-soldier of the regular army. He was by birth a German. At the outbreak of the Civil war his regiment was stationed in Texas. Some of the officers joined the Confederacy. Others were imprisoned. The enlisted men were left alone. A body of them, including my friend, marched north through the Indian country, without any officers, reached the Union lines, rejoined the army, and fought through the war. How would it be possible to find better Americans? My old friend's children and grandchildren live in this country beside my children and grandchildren. It is their flag and the only flag. It would be a wicked and a cruel thing to try to sunder them from one another and to make any of them divide their allegiance by a half-loyalty to any other flag.

It would be possible to man our entire administration from president down with men of German blood and of such uncompromising Americanism that every good American could follow them with whole-hearted loyalty. I would vote to seat in the president's chair any American of German, Irish, Scandinavian or other parentage of whatever creed as against any man whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower, or settled on the banks of the James three centuries ago, if I thought the first man was better fitted for the position than the second man. I hold it an outrage and a violation of every principle of true Americanism to discriminate against such a man because of the land from which he or his parents came, or because of his creed. But I hold it no less an outrage for him to act in our domestic politics not as an American, but as an American with a qualification; as an American who has some un-American interest to serve, some foreign country to serve, because of his ancestry. The man who thus acts is the hyphenated American.

This is not a mere abstract question which I am discussing. At this very moment the expressions so many times made by the government of the United States are in keeping with a sincere desire for peace and a friendship that should exist not only in declarations but be crystallized in deeds. "The Mexican government, therefore, formally invites the government of the United States to remedy these conditions by effective methods that will convince the Mexican people of the sincerity of its purpose."

"This action in the present situation cannot be other than the immediate withdrawal of American troops now in Mexican territory."

moment it is blazoned forth in the public press that branches of the "German-American Alliance," so-called, in different parts of the country, are attempting to "coerce timid and unscrupulous politicians by threatening to vote against them, or by actually voting against them, when the German-American Alliance regards their action as unsatisfactory from the standpoint, not of the United States, but of Germany. These branches of the Alliance openly take the ground that they intend to shape American politics in the interests, not of the United States, but of Germany. The German-American Alliance of Pennsylvania, for instance, as reported in the public press, states that it intends to show "the leaders of the national conventions that they have to deal with a united German-American vote."

Such a statement represents moral treason to the republic. Branches of the German-American Alliance in other parts of the country have used practically the same language. The Alliance has put forth no program affecting America. The program on which it wishes American citizens to vote is one affecting Germany and only Germany. I do not in the least object to it because it denounces me. It has denounced Mr. Wilson almost as often and almost as severely. One of its favorite forms of denunciation includes Mr. Wilson, Mr. Root and myself, as equally to be opposed in the interest of Germany.

It is moral treason to the United States for any of its citizens to act and to seek to make their governmental representatives act, not with reference to the interests of the United States, but of some foreign power. The German-American Alliance is, in practice, an anti-American alliance. Any such political organization, whether German-American, Irish-American, or English-American, is not a healthy element of the body politic. Any body of our citizens have a perfect right to oppose any man because of a difference of judgment concerning American problems; but it has no right to deal with American public servants, or American public men on the basis of the interests of some foreign power. The men who so act are disloyal to the United States, and I say this just as quickly of men trying to serve England or France as I say it of men trying to serve Germany. I condemn the American citizen who acts as an "English-American," just as strongly as I condemn the American citizen who acts as a "German-American." If France had subjugated Belgium I would condemn her just as strongly as I have condemned Germany. If British warcraft had sunk German passenger vessels and taken the lives of hundreds of American men, women and children, as German submarines did in the case of the Lusitania, the Arabic, and other vessels I would have condemned any "English-American" who excused the act as unhesitatingly as I have condemned and now condemn the "German-Americans" who now defend or apologize for the actions of the German submarines. I would condemn as strongly the actions of any of our people who sought to make this country subservient to England, as I now condemn those who seek to make it subservient to Germany. Such men are not merely un-American; they are anti-American to the core, and unfit to be citizens of this republic.

I believe that the men thus acting not only do not represent but scandalously misrepresent the great majority of real Americans of German origin. I believe that the great mass of Americans of German origin are now, as they have always been, among the most patriotic and loyal citizens in this country.

Here in this city I could repeat name after name of men of German birth who as American citizens have had distinguished records of intense loyalty to the union, and of eminent national service as soldiers and statesmen and above all as patriots. In the civil war a much larger proportion of the citizens of immediate German origin than of the citizens of old Colonial native stock, were loyal to the union. This state of Missouri, like Maryland and Kentucky, owes the fact that it stayed in the union primarily to the German element in its citizenship; and across the river in Illinois, the debt owed by lovers of the union to the German element was almost as great. These men knew no divided, no half-hearted loyalty. Carl Schurz was a major general in the army, a United States senator, and a member of the president's cabinet. He was no more fervently devoted to the cause of the union and freedom in the civil war, than to the fight against political corruption and against the spoils system in our political life when peace succeeded war. By a statue at Forest Park you of this city have commemorated the services of Major General Franz Sigel, who here entered the United States service. So did the after time Major General Osterhaus, whose son served under me as admiral while I was president, and whose grandson, as gallant and efficient a young naval officer as there was in the service, served at one time as my aide. From St. Louis there marched into the union army no less than nine regiments, all of which had colonels born in Germany. This is a great record, and it is typical of the record made throughout the union by the men of German birth or parentage. But it is not a matter of pride merely to Americans of German descent. Every American worth calling such thrills at the thought of it. It is a record of honor and glory for my children's children just as much as for yours. It is part of the common heritage of pride bequeathed to all who dwell in this great land of ours, to all whose single-hearted loyalty is given to its flag that floats over all of us.

In my own regiment in Cuba, among the most gallant men who served under me, were men of German birth or parentage. They served side by side with men of Irish birth or parentage, and with men of old native American stock; and they all served with equal gallantry and with equal devotion to the flag. Two of my captains were killed at the very outset. One was of forbears from father to son had served in the United States army for five generations. The other was the son of an Irish immigrant who had himself fought in Meagher's brigade in the civil war. Another of my captains was born in Germany. Yet another, who fought under me against Spain, was of almost pure Spanish descent. My

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| Size No. 2 1/2 Libby's Sliced Pineapple 20c | Size No. 2 Libby's Sliced Pineapple 15c |
| 50-lb. sack Dairy Salt 50c | 50-lb. sack Ice Cream Salt 50c |
| 3 pkgs. Ice Cream Salt 25c | 2-oz. bottle Sauer's Pure Vanilla 25c |
| 1-lb. Rumford Baking Powder 45c | 1-lb. Crescent Baking Powder 20c |
| 1 gal. Karo Syrup 50c | 3 pkgs. Monarch Corn Flakes 25c |
| 2 pkgs. Grape-Nuts 25c | 1-lb. pkg. A. & H. Soda 7c |
| 7 bars White Borax Nap Soap 25c | 6 bars Hardwater Borax Castile Soap 25c |
| 25c pkgs. Rainwater Crystals 17c | 60-lb. tin New Mesquite Honey \$3.50 |
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orderly was a grandson of a German "forty-eighter." One of my best first sergeants was born in Norway. Another was born in Italy; and yet another was of Polish parentage. But each of these men was an American and nothing else. They all acted together as Americans. I would have driven from the regiment any man who tried to discriminate among them because of a difference in creed, or because of the different lands in which they or their forefathers were born. Their honor was my honor. We had one country. We bore proud allegiance to one flag.

The other day in Detroit, when I spoke for universal service based on universal training, a woman in the gallery called out to me while she waved an American flag: "I have two sons. I offer them if the need comes." I answered her, "If every mother in our country would make the same offer, there would be no need for any mother to send her sons to war." Now, from the press of the following day I saw that her name was Mrs. Anna Neuer, wife of Mr. D. M. Neuer. Her husband, judging from the name, must of course be of German ancestry. Her father fought on the union side in the civil war. Her two sons are not German-Americans any more than they are English-Americans or any other type of hyphenated American. They are Americans. That is an American family. Mrs. Neuer represents the type of woman that we like to think of as typically American. All I am asking of our people is that they shall be American exactly in the sense that the Neuer family is American.

The salvation of our people lies in having a nationalized and unified America, ready for the tremendous tasks of both war and peace. I appeal to all our citizens no matter from what land their forefathers came to keep this ever in mind, and to shun with scorn and contempt the sinister intrigues and mischief makers who would seek to divide them along lines of creed, of birthplace, or of national origin. I ask them to remember that there is but one safe motto, for all Americans, no matter whether they were born here or abroad, no matter from what land their ancestors came, and that is the simple and loyal motto, AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

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